

## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Replace the paragraph beginning at line 27 of page 1 with the following amended paragraph:

-- U.S. Patent No. 3,185,751, which issued to S. D. Sutton on May 25, 1965 ("the Sutton patent"), is for the manufacture of lattices latices, dispersions and compounds of polymeric organic material containing metal. The radiation protection material of this patent, which is used to make radiation protection gloves, comprises a middle layer of natural rubber latex containing lead particles arranged therein to attenuate the radiation intensity of scattered X-rays. The layer is formed by dipping a shaped former into a solution of matrix material followed by vulcanisation of the formed material. This layer is then covered on both sides with additional layers of material not having lead particles therein. --

Replace the paragraph beginning at line 27 of page 2 with the following amended paragraph:

-- Commercially available prevulcanised natural rubber latex, commonly known as PV, is particularly suitable for manufacturing these radiation protection gloves as it is found to have exceptionally high latex stability [[anc]] and can accept a high loading of up to twice its weight of radiation protection material without the whole matrix material undergoing premature coagulation. The resulting gloves formed from this material also have adequate mechanical strength and physical properties. The radiation protection gloves, which are lead-free, comprise at least one layer of material, with multiple layers being successively formed. The radiation adsorbing particles distributed within the radiation protection material of the gloves can comprise particles of metallic tin, tin-oxide, antimony-tin oxide, bismuth oxide, tungsten oxide, or mixtures of the same. The minute particle size of these radiation absorbing particles are particularly suitable for homogeneous dispersal within the material because, as a given particle size becomes more fine, it has a slower rate of sedimentation within the matrix material. --

Replace the paragraph beginning at line 26 of page 3 with the following amended paragraph:

-- The invention provides for a radiation protection material made of at least one layer of a polymeric material having radiation absorbing or attenuating particles and a

cellulose derivative distributed therein. The at least one layer of polymeric material may comprise about 20% to 40% by dry weight of rubber and about 60% to 80% by dry weight [[at]] of radiation absorbing particles, preferably about 33% by dry weight of rubber and about 67% by dry weight of radiation absorbing particles. In one embodiment of the invention, the radiation protection material can be formed into radiation protection gloves, as shown in FIG.

1. The polymeric material may be a rubber material made from polyisoprene rubber, (both natural and synthetic), polybutadiene rubber, styrene-butadiene rubber, nitrile rubber, butyl rubber, ethylene-propylene rubber, neoprene rubber, silicone rubber, polysulfide rubber, urethane rubber or other similar substances. --

Replace the paragraph beginning at line 6 of page 4 with the following amended paragraph:

-- In the preferred embodiment of the invention, natural rubber latex, a type of polyisoprene rubber produced naturally from rubber trees, is used. The natural rubber latex may contain the usual compounding ingredients such as surfactants, vulcanizing agents, activators, accelerators, antioxidants, pigments, antifoam agents and [[PH]] pH regulators in conventional amounts as needed to make gloves with the desired mechanical strength. Preference is given to the use of a commercially available ammoniac prevulcanised (PV) natural rubber latex where the preferred pH-value of this PV latex is greater than about 7.0, preferably about 10.0 to 11.0. The dry rubber content of this PV latex is about 50 to 70 % by weight, preferably about 60 % by weight, with an ammonia content between about 0.4 and 0.8 % by weight, preferably about 0.6 % by weight. --

Replace Table 3 beginning at the bottom of page 5 of the specification with the following amended table:

<b>TABLE 3</b>			
<b>RADIATION LATEX COMPOUND FORMULATION BASED ON PREVULCANISED NATURAL RUBBER LATEX</b>		<b>Phr</b>	<b>Wet Weight (Kg)</b>
60%	Prevulcanised Natural Rubber Latex (PV)	100.00	166.67
20%	Emulvin W	0.10	0.50
24%	Black Pigment	0.012	0.05
74%	Radiation Absorbing particle	200.00	270.27
100%	Coagulant WS	0.20	0.20
3%	<u>Metolose Metholose</u>	0.50	16.67
	Deionized Water	-	46.99
	<b>Total</b>	<b>300.812</b>	<b>501.35</b>

Replace Table 4 on page 6 of the specification with the following amended table:

<b>TABLE 4</b>	
<b>TYPICAL RADIATION LATEX COMPOUND PROPERTIES</b>	
TSC%	56.0 - 62.0
<u>[[Ph]] pH</u>	Min 9.0
Viscosity (cps), Spindle 3 @ 30rpm	300 - 500